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Dr. Lawrence through Dr. Leidy. It occurs in nodular masses, sometimes nearly spherical, with a very smooth surface, which not unfrequently is iridescent. There is no evidence whatever of crystalline form. The fracture is very even and straight, like a cleavage face. Color, black; lustre, vivid, metallic. It is thoroughly compact, and surpasses the crystallized Magnetite in hardness. It is strongly magnetic, attracting small fragments of itself. At Magnet Cove, collectors designate it as "rolled Titanium."

Specific gravity = 4.951 at 20° C.

B. B. Gives reaction of Titanium with salt of phosphorus, and fuses with difficulty.

Composition—

Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	=	64.47
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	=	3.06
TiO <sub>2</sub>	=	3.25
V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	=	0.17
FeO	=	26.23
MgO	=	3.45
		<hr/>
		100.63

This agrees perfectly with the general formula,  $\overset{\text{II}}{\text{R}}\overset{\text{VI}}{\text{R}}\text{O}_4$ , as follows:—

$\overset{\text{II}}{\text{Fe}}\overset{\text{VI}}{\text{Fe}}\text{O}_4$	=	84.52
MgFeO <sub>4</sub>	=	7.72
MgAlO <sub>4</sub>	=	4.16
MgTiO <sub>4</sub>	=	3.90
MgVO <sub>4</sub>	=	0.22
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		100.52

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OCTOBER 23.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Thirty-seven members present.

*Remarks on Rhizopods, and Notice of a New Form.*—Professor LEIDY remarked that, while in the Rocky Mountains last summer, he had continued his researches among the rhizopods. He had detected many forms, but they were nearly all of the same kind he had found in the vicinity of Philadelphia. His investigations led him to suspect that the species of fresh-water rhizopods were cosmopolite. He had found the greatest number of species and the greatest profusion near the sea level, though they were abundant even at an altitude of 10,000 feet in the Rocky Mountains. The most prolific localities of the fresh-water rhizopods are sphagnum swamps. Moist sphagnum often teems with multitudes of beautiful forms. A single drop of water squeezed from sphagnum

has at times been found to contain hundreds of individuals of *Hyalosphenia*, *Nebela*, *Euglypha*, etc., of different species. Ponds and ditches in sphagnous swamps are also rich localities for other forms. Ponds and ditches prolific in aquatic plants, in sandstone, quartzite, argillaceous, and granitic districts, have also been rich in rhizopod life. Ponds and springs in limestone districts are exceedingly poor, which is the more remarkable when we take into consideration the exceeding abundance of rhizopods in the ocean, and the vast contribution the ocean forms have made to the limestone rocks. Over and over again he had been disappointed in his expectation of finding rhizopods among the profusion of vegetation of some large springs in the limestone districts of our neighboring counties.

Among the peculiar forms of rhizopods found in the West is an interesting one obtained from a pond, at an elevation of 10,000 feet, in the Uinta Mountains, Wyoming. It was found in association with *Cyphoderia margaritacea*, which was first discovered in the Alps. It is also related with *Cyphoderia* in a manner parallel with *Centropyxis* as related with *Arcella*. In the side view it has the same shape as *Cyphoderia*; but, viewed in front or behind, it presents a conical process diverging on each side of the posterior third. The shell is yellow, chitinous, and incorporated with scattered particles of quartz sand. The mouth is circular, and surrounded by a delicate, colorless zone. The sarcode and pseudopods are the same as in *Cyphoderia*.

Length, 0.112 to 0.14 mm.; breadth between points, 0.08 to 0.124 mm.; breadth in opposite direction, 0.072 mm.; width of mouth, 0.028 mm.

CAMPASCUS CORNUTUS would be an appropriate name for the animal.

*On Fossil Fishes.*—Prof. LEIDY stated that the beautiful specimens of fossil fishes, presented this evening by Mr. Jeanes, were obtained from Bear River, Wyoming, and had been purchased by him in his recent trip west. They are some of the species named in Prof. Cope's communication to the American Philosophical Society last July.

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OCTOBER 30.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Thirty-three members present.

*Mineralogical Notes.*—Prof. KÖNIG described a mineral from Bear Creek, Colorado. Dr. Joseph Leidy mentions Bergen's Ranch, 25 miles from Denver, as the more precise locality. The mineral occurs as a crust, one centimetre thick, on earthy Limo-